

THE SUBURBAN CITIZEN.

WASHINGTON, - D. C.

Michigan holds title to over half a million acres, most of it primary school and tax homestead land.

A decidedly progressive step has been taken by London waiters in abolishing tips. The custom is considered degrading to the waiters.

Statisticians are eagerly looking to the British birth returns for that increased ratio of male births, which followed the war between France and Germany and that between America and Spain. So far the ratio remains normal in Great Britain, while it has slightly increased in the colonies.

For the convenience of the bustling American who hates to lose a minute from his business, one of the big transatlantic steamship companies has installed a telephone service on its dock at Hoboken. This is connected with the steamers lying there, so that the passenger leaving for Europe may from his stateroom transact business up to the minute of sailing.

Some astonishing speed trials have been reported from Newcastle, England, where the Viper and Cobra, destroyers fitted with turbine engines, have been exhaustively tested. The latter craft, which is of regular dimensions, has engines of 12,000 horse power, and has attained 37.7 knots speed, or 43.4 statute miles, per hour. If these results should be measurably maintained in active service the navies of the world would hasten to consign a large share of their motive machinery to the scrap heap.

The extemporaneous prayer conventions and public meetings is a relic of the past. The up-to-date minister now prepares his supplication in advance, furnishes it to the papers, and the "release" of a prayer at any great public function takes its place with the "release" of whatever addresses may be made by more or less distinguished citizens.

The Houston Post says that a strange feature of the Galveston calamity was the absolute disappearance of the natural scavenger of the country—the buzzard—just when he was most needed. Not one was to be seen anywhere, though it would be natural to suppose that the bodies of so many dead animals and human beings would attract thousands of buzzards from distant parts.

The proposal to crown Bunker Hill with electric lights, so that it shall be as conspicuous by night as by day, starts discussion. Ideal sentiment argues that the moral incentive as well as the granite grandeur of the obelisk should dispense with such garish illumination. Common sense replies that electric lights are a beautiful adornment, and that there is no desecration in jeweling the patriotic stone with artificial fire.

When a merchant, a manufacturer, an agent, a professional man or other person who depends on the patronage of the people shall have prepared to do business, it will still be necessary to the fullest success to have the people know the fact, says the Philadelphia Record. According to the experience of the most successful men whose dealings have been with the general public, the best and surest way to effect this is by newspaper advertising.

A Boston fire insurance company recently made an interesting investigation to discover, if possible, whether there is any reason in the popular belief that rats and mice set fires by gnawing matches. The experiment covered a period of three months. Rats and mice, singly or several at a time, were confined in large iron cages containing matches of various kinds and cotton waste. The mice, no matter how hungry they were, never gnawed the matches, but the rats set several fires, the sulphur being in each case the instrument.

The excellence of the agricultural schools, colleges and experiment stations of the United States is commanding wide attention. A striking bit of proof to this effect is that the Government of the Argentine Republic has sent to this country fifty of its young men to profit by what we thus have provided. An agricultural writer, commenting on this, regards it as unfortunate that we have room for these young men. "Every faculty of our agricultural colleges should be taxed to the utmost with an attendance of young men and women from the farms of the United States."

A BILL

To Regulate the Production and Sale of Milk and Cream in and for the District of Columbia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That no person shall, in the District of Columbia, sell milk or cream, or hold, offer, or produce milk or cream for sale, without a permit so to do from the health officer of said District. Application for such permit shall be in ink on a blank furnished by said health officer, and said health officer shall, upon receipt of such application in due form, make, or cause to be made, an examination of the premises which it is intended to use for, or in connection with, such selling, holding, offering, or producing, and if the same be found to conform to the regulations governing dairies and dairy farms, and to be provided with sufficient and suitable means for cooling milk and cream and keeping the same cold, and for effectually cleansing all receptacles in which milk or cream is received, stored, kept, measured, or delivered, and, if such milk is to be produced on such premises, the cows to be used for that purpose are suitable therefor, the health officer shall issue such permit as is hereinbefore specified without charge: Provided, That the provisions of this section shall not apply to persons selling milk or cream for consumption on their own premises only: Provided further, That no applicant shall be restrained from conducting business until his application has been acted upon by said health officer, but that no applicant whose application has been rejected shall be permitted to file a new application within ten days, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, after the date of such rejection. And provided further, That any permit may be suspended or revoked at any time without notice by said health officer whenever, in his judgment, the milk or cream authorized by such permit to be sold, or to be held, offered, or produced for sale, is exposed to infection by Asiatic cholera, anthrax, diphtheria, erysipelas, scarlet fever, smallpox, splenic fever, tuberculosis, typhoid fever, typhus fever, or yellow fever, so as to render its distribution dangerous to public health.

Sec. 2. That no person shall bring any milk or cream into the District of Columbia for sale without a permit so to do from said health officer. Application for such permit shall be made in ink, on a blank furnished by said health officer, and shall be accompanied by such detailed description as said health officer may require of the premises which are used or intended to be used in connection with the production, storing, and shipment of such milk or cream, and by a description of the devices, apparatus, and utensils for the cooling, storage, and shipment of milk or cream, and for the cleansing of such receptacles and measures as are used in connection therewith. Said application shall be accompanied further by a sworn statement from a legally qualified veterinary surgeon as to the physical condition of the cattle from which such milk or cream is to be derived. If after examination of said application, and after an examination of such premises, devices, apparatus, utensils, and cattle, if such an examination be practicable, said health officer is satisfied that the milk or cream produced on the premises described in said application will be brought into said District for sale without danger to public health, he shall issue to the applicant, without charge, a permit so to do, on condition that the statements made by the applicant in, or in connection with, his application are true; that none but pure, unadulterated milk or cream, which has been properly cooled and preserved at a temperature below sixty degrees Fahrenheit, shall be brought into said District; that in the management of his premises, and in the production, storage, and shipment of milk or cream, and in all matters connected therewith, the licensee shall be governed by the laws and regulations governing dairies and dairy farms, and the production, storage, and sale of milk and cream in the District of Columbia when such laws and regulations do not conflict with the law of the State in which his premises are located; and that such premises and all devices, apparatus, and utensils connected therewith, and all cattle thereon, may be inspected at any time, without notice, by the health officer of the District of Columbia or his duly appointed representative; and no licensee shall bring or send milk or cream into said District when and so long as said licensee fails or refuses to comply with any and all of the conditions aforesaid: Provided, That no applicant shall be restrained from bringing milk or cream into said District until his application has been acted upon by said health officer, but that no applicant whose application has been rejected shall be permitted to file a new application within ten days, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, after the date of such rejection: And provided further, That any permit aforesaid may be suspended or revoked, without notice, by said health officer whenever, in his judgment, the milk or cream therefrom is exposed to infection by Asiatic cholera, anthrax, diphtheria, erysipelas, scarlet fever, smallpox, splenic fever, tuberculosis, typhoid fever, typhus fever, or yellow fever, so as to render its distribution dangerous to public health.

Sec. 3. That no person shall knowingly sell, exchange, or deliver, or have in his possession or custody with intent to sell, exchange, or deliver, any milk or cream which has been brought without lawful authority into the District of Columbia.

Sec. 4. That no person shall in said District sell, exchange, or deliver, or have in his possession with intent to sell, exchange, or deliver, any milk or cream taken from any cow less than fifteen days before or ten days after parturition, or from any cow which is suffering from tuberculosis, splenic fever, anthrax, or any general or local disease, condition, or injury which is liable to render the milk or cream from said cow unwholesome, or from any cow insufficiently fed, or fed on any substance liable to injuriously affect the quality of the milk or cream from such cow, and the presence on any premises on which milk or cream is produced for sale in said District of any cow which is suffering from tuberculosis, splenic fever, anthrax, or any general or local disease condition, or injury which is liable to render the milk from such cow unwholesome, or of any cow which is insufficiently fed, or has been fed on any substance or substances liable to injuriously affect the quality of the milk, shall be prima facie evidence of intent to sell such milk and of producing, holding, and offering such milk for sale: Provided, That no person shall be convicted under the provisions of this section who produces evidence satisfactory to the court before which he is tried that he did not know, and could not with due diligence have obtained knowledge of the condition of the cow, which rendered her unsuitable for the production of milk for sale within the provisions of this section.

Sec. 5. That no person shall in said District sell any milk or cream, or hold or offer any milk or cream for sale, which is not clean and wholesome and free from foreign substances, nor unless the same has been cooled immediately after coming into his possession to a temperature not exceeding fifty degrees Fahrenheit, and is and has been constantly kept below such temperature, nor under any misrepresentation in respect thereof as to name or quality, or as being what the same is not as respects wholesomeness, soundness, or safety.

Sec. 6. That no person shall in the District of Columbia manufacture, sell, or exchange, or offer or expose for sale or exchange, any condensed milk, unless the same be made of pure, clean, wholesome milk, free from preservatives, nor any condensed milk made from milk from which a part of the cream has been removed, or from milk containing less than twelve and one-half per centum milk solids, including three and one-half per centum of fat, unless the same be plainly marked and sold as condensed skimmed milk, nor in any case unless the percentage by weight which the milk in the finished product bears to the entire mass is indicated on a label affixed to the outside of the package, can, or vessel in which such condensed milk is held, sold, offered, or exposed for sale.

Sec. 7. That no person shall in said District sell, exchange, or deliver, or have in his custody or possession with intent to sell, exchange, or deliver, skimmed milk containing less than nine and three-tenths per centum of milk solids, inclusive of fat.

Sec. 8. That every person in said District selling, exchanging, or delivering milk, condensed milk, or cream, or having the same in his custody or possession to sell, exchange, or deliver, shall furnish to any agent of the health department of said District who shall apply to him for the purpose and tender him the value of the same a sample sufficient for purpose of analysis. And the person making such analysis shall, if he find such sample to be below the standard required by this Act, inclose and seal a portion thereof in a proper container, and reserve the same for a period of thirty days, excluding Sundays and legal holidays, from the date of taking such sample, unless the person from whom such sample was procured apply for such reserved portion before the expiration of that period; but if such application be made such reserved portion shall be delivered by the person having possession thereof to the applicant or to such person as may be designated by him.

Sec. 9. That no person shall in said District sell, exchange, or deliver, or have in his custody or possession with intent to sell, exchange, or deliver, milk from which the cream or any part thereof has been removed, unless there be on the outside and above the centre of the front of the vessel or container in which such milk is contained a sign, in uncondensed gothic letters not less than one inch high, as follows: If such milk be equal to or above the standard established by law for skimmed milk, then such sign shall read "skimmed milk," but if such milk be below such standard, then such sign shall read "separator milk."

Sec. 10. That no person shall in said District sell, exchange, deliver, or buy any cow to be used for the production of milk or cream for sale, knowing that such cow is unfit for that purpose by reason of disease or injury; and whenever any veterinary surgeon duly authorized to act as an inspector of the health department of said District shall, in the course of inspections made under authority of this Act, find any cow on any premises on which milk or cream is produced for sale in the District of Columbia in such condition as to be permanently unfit for the production of such milk or cream, he shall mark such cow so as to enable it to be permanently identified as inspected and condemned by said health department, and no person shall remove or deface such mark or cause any such mark to be removed or defaced without written authority from the health officer of said District.

Sec. 11. That no person suffering from any communicable disease, or who is liable to communicate any such disease to other persons, shall in said District work or assist in or about the production of milk or cream for sale or in or about the sale thereof. No person having power and authority to prevent such knowingly permit any person aforesaid to work in or about the production or sale of milk.

Sec. 12. That every person holding a permit to sell milk or cream, or to hold, offer, or produce milk or cream for sale in said District, shall notify the health officer of said District, in writing, of the occurrence of any communicable disease whatsoever among the persons employed by him in connection with the business authorized by such permit or among persons dwelling on the premises where such business is conducted, and of the occurrence of any communicable disease among the cattle on the premises on which the milk or cream sold by him is produced, such notice to be forwarded to said health officer immediately after the person holding such permit shall become aware of the existence of any such disease as aforesaid.

Sec. 13. That no person shall in said District use any wagon or other vehicle for the delivery of milk or cream unless such wagon or vehicle has been painted on or affixed to the outside thereof, plainly and legibly, and so that the same may be easily read by passers-by, the name and the location of the place of business of the person owning such milk or cream, and, if a permit has been issued to him, the number of his permit to sell milk or cream or to produce the same for sale. No person shall, in the District of Columbia, have milk or cream in bottles, or other receptacles intended to be left with consumers, in or about any vehicle in which milk or cream for sale is being carried in bulk. No person shall use any wagon or other vehicle for the delivery of milk or cream which is not clean and free from garbage or other material, or thing liable to contaminate such milk or cream.

Sec. 14. That every person holding or offering in said District milk or cream for sale shall at all times keep posted conspicuously in his place of business, in plain and legible letters, and so that the same may be easily read by purchasers of such milk or cream, the name or names of the person or persons from whom such milk or cream has been obtained.

Sec. 15. That the health officer of said District be, and he is hereby, authorized, upon application in writing by the owner of any cattle from which milk or cream is, or is to be, produced for sale in the District of Columbia, to cause every bull and cow upon the premises upon which said milk or cream is to be produced to be examined physically, and in such other ways as may be necessary to determine the condition thereof, and to cause every such bull and cow which has thus been examined and found to be sound to be marked in such manner as may be necessary, in the judgment of said health officer, permanently to identify such animal as inspected and passed, and to cause every such bull and cow so examined, which is found not to be sound, to be permanently marked so as to be identified as inspected and condemned: Provided, however, That no such inspection shall be made unless the person applying therefor shall, in making application, agree to cause every condemned animal to be removed from his premises, to cause such premises to be disinfected to the satisfaction of said health officer, and after the completion of such inspection to bring or keep no new bull or cow thereon except such as have been similarly examined and passed as sound by some competent veterinary surgeon acting under the supervision of or in conjunction with said health officer.

No person shall sell or hold or offer for sale in said District any milk or cream from any cow which has not been thus tested, under any representation that said milk or cream comes from "tested cattle," "tuberculin-tested cattle," "cattle free from tuberculosis," "veterinary tested cattle," or under any similar representation. No person shall counterfeit or imitate any mark used for the identification of cattle which have been inspected under the supervision of the health department of said District, nor remove or deface any such mark, nor cause any such mark to be removed or defaced from or on any animal on which it has been placed under such supervision, nor place any such mark, or cause any such mark to be placed, on any animal which has not been so tested. And if any person whose cattle have been examined and passed, as hereinbefore authorized, shall desire to discontinue the sale of milk from such cattle exclusively, he shall so notify the health officer of said District, in writing, and said health officer shall cause the fact of such discontinuance to be announced by advertisement in some daily paper or daily papers published in said District. No person whose cattle have been examined and registered as aforesaid in said District shall, without a written permit from said health officer, place or keep, or permit to be placed or kept, on the premises on which such registered cattle are kept, any bull or cow which has not been examined and passed as sound as aforesaid.

Sec. 16. That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia be, and they are hereby, authorized to make regulations to secure proper water supply, drainage, ventilation, air space, floor space, and cleaning of all premises on which milk or cream is sold, or held, offered, or produced for sale, to secure proper care of such milk and cream, and to secure the isolation on such premises of cattle suffering from contagious diseases. And said Commissioners are further authorized to affix to such regulations such penalties as may, in their judgment, be necessary to enable them to secure the enforcement thereof.

Sec. 17. That it shall be the duty of the health officer of said District, and of such inspectors of the health department as he may designate, to enforce the provisions of this Act and of all regulations made by or under authority thereof. And said health officer and inspectors are hereby authorized, in the performance of such duty, to enter and inspect all places in said District where milk or cream is sold, or held, offered, or produced for sale, and to board and examine all cars, boats, wagons, and other vehicles, and to stop all wagons and other vehicles for that purpose. No person shall interfere with said health officer or with any said inspector in the performance of his official duty, nor hinder, prevent, or refuse to permit any inspection or examination aforesaid.

Sec. 18. That no person shall in said District counterfeit, or make any imitation of, or publish, or have in his possession any counterfeit or imitation of any permit authorized by this Act.

Sec. 19. That the term "milk," as used in this Act, shall be held to mean all varieties and forms whatsoever of the fresh milk of the cow, unless otherwise indicated by the context.

Sec. 20. That the presence in said District in or about the place of business of any person dealing in milk or cream, or in or about any vehicle used by any such person for the delivery of the same, of any milk or cream which is forbidden by law to be sold shall be prima facie evidence of an intent on the part of such person to sell the same and of the fact that he is holding or offering the same for sale.

Sec. 21. That all permits to keep or maintain dairies and dairy farms in the District of Columbia, or to bring or send milk into said District, which have been issued in accordance with the provisions of "An Act to regulate the sale of milk in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes," approved March second, eighteen hundred and ninety-five, shall cease and determine on the first day of the month of July occurring three months after the passage of this Act; and all regulations which have been made under authority of said Act shall continue in force until revoked by the Commissioners of said District.

Sec. 22. That any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this Act shall, upon conviction thereof, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by a fine not exceeding two hundred dollars.

Sec. 23. That all prosecutions under this Act shall be in the police court of said District, at the instance of the health officer of said District, upon information brought in the name of the District of Columbia and on its behalf.

Sec. 24. That all Acts and parts of Acts inconsistent with the provisions of this Act be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

RUSSIA'S IMMENSE FIND.

Prehistoric Animals Dug Up Near the Dwina River.

I have just had the opportunity of reading the hitherto unpublished account of the discoveries made by Prof. W. Amalzei on the banks of the Dwina last year; they will probably make a great stir in the scientific world when published, says a St. Petersburg correspondent of the London Mail. By permission of the czar, who makes an annual grant of 10,000 rubles for this purpose, Prof. Amalzei, of the University of Warsaw, was sent last year to conduct some excavations on the banks of the Dwina in northern Russia. These river banks consist of porous sandstone, and the excavator was soon rewarded for his exertions by finding a fossilized plesiosaurus in a complete state of preservation, twenty-nine feet long. As a temporary protection for this treasure a pit was dug 39 feet long, 13 feet broad, and 32 feet deep. In the digging of the pit a number of fossils of giant tree ferns and conifers were found, as well as another mine of plesiosaurs, which were discovered lying one on top of another in layers. One of them lay on its back—this one had a well preserved set of teeth. The backs of these plesiosaurs were covered partly with plates of horn, partly with horny excrescences. Judging from their teeth, these amphibious animals, whose species has not yet been established, were beasts of prey. They show a certain amount of relationship to the dinosaurs, but are sundered from them by several distinguishing peculiarities. The professor's finds were immediately examined and classified in St. Petersburg. It is interesting to read of the difficulties with which he had to contend while making these excavations. The peasants of the neighboring villages at first took him for a gold digger, because he had Cossacks stationed all night long round his excavations. As time went on they became certain that he was the living Antichrist and refused to give him and his companions food and shelter, until a Russian priest living in the neighborhood had convinced them of the folly of the idea and had blessed the professor and his men. Finally the peasants satisfied themselves that the learned man was the cause of an outbreak of rinderpest in the surrounding villages, and went bent on stoning him and it was only the presence of mind of his Cossack guards that saved him from a terrible death. The process of excavating the banks of the river will be continued this year.

Tapestries.

The taste for tapestry is the craze of the hour. They are used for every purpose under the sun that furnishings can afford. Seats and backs of chairs, composed of small squares, reproducing in text stitch the paintings of Lanier and Wouverman, are the latest for drawing rooms, with curtains and carpets to match. A new plan in library, dining room or living room decorations shows a straight band of tapestry on either side, framing the window, while across the top, framing these, there is a straight cross band of Henry II. style. They are lined in some heavy textile to match the color scheme of the room.

Punctureless Tires.

A German scientist has patented what he asserts to be a puncture proof tire filling. The filling is a jelly made of glue. Glycerine is added to prevent hardening, and an antiseptic preparation that keeps it from fermenting. The mixture is first heated until it liquefies and is then beaten to a stiff foam. When in this frothy condition it is introduced into the tire or saddle and allowed to cool and partly solidify. The result is a light, spongy material of cellular formation, exceeding in light in weight and proof against tacks, nails, glass and all puncturing objects.

How Soot Is Utilized.

Experiments in France have shown that chimney soot is valuable both as a fertilizer and as an insecticide. Its fertilizing properties are practically noted in gardens and meadows. M. Dasserre, a wine grower in southern France, avers that "chimney soot kills the phylloxera with the rapidity of a stroke of lightning, and at the same time endows the vines with extraordinary energy of growth."

POWER OF THE PRESS.

An Apostrophe to the Man With a Pen by President Aylesworth.

President Barton O. Aylesworth delivered a very able address before the late gathering of the Colorado Editorial Association, saying among other things:

"If you name any good things in the world I will show you that the press is its common carrier to take it to the people. I think not only of the great dailies—they are the captains—but I think also of the able hosts, the weekly journals.

"I think not alone of the famous men in the watch-towers, signaling and guiding, but also of the busy, over-worked, obscure, faithful hordes who work on the levels below; sub-editors, reporters, compositors, down to the newsboy, who cuts the morning air with his sibilant or nasal heralding of the great world's doings and misdoings.

"A great company it is, with greater temptation to be cowardly and timeserving than has any other body of men on earth, but who, in my judgment, as a whole the least cowardly and the least timeserving.

"You can make and end wars. You can elect and regulate rulers, Senators, Congresses and Cabinets listen for the ground swell from the cylinders of the printing room. Creeds grow grotesque and unlovely under your electric light. Spurious reforms dwindle and sicken into unmarked graves when you have put the death mark on them. Crime hides from your lynx-eyed searchers and cuts its deeds in half. Good and kindly enterprises sprout and flourish to a rich harvest under your fruitfulness sunlight.

"Don't be ashamed of the pen. Moses used it on tables of stone amid the mountains trembling, that the ages might read the laws. The Nazarene used it as He wrote in the sand and gave the shiner another chance. Paul used it when he widened Christianity from Judaism to the world. It made the Magna Charta. It wrote the Declaration of Independence and the act of emancipation.

"The angel guard of all the world is represented as penning our life's record and names in the book of life."

WORDS OF WISDOM.

A timid, irresolute, and self-conscious man will often be cruel when a large-hearted and self-reliant man would be tender and generous. The latter gives strength and confidence to all with whom he mingles. They feel his influence and partake of his nature. They grow stronger for his strength and braver for his courage.

Anger, wrote the great historian, Clarendon, is the most impotent passion that accompanies the mind of man; it effects nothing it goes about, and hurts the man who is possessed by it more than the other against whom it is directed.

Discontent is the want of self-reliance; it is infinity of will. Regret calamities if you can thereby help the sufferer; if not, attend your own work and already the evil begins to be repaired.

Watch narrowly the demonstration of a truth, its birth, and you trace back the affluence to its spring and source within us; where broods radiance vast, to be elicited ray by ray.

The comfort and success in life depend so much on other relations to other people that it would seem we ought to give no small attention to the art of living happily with them.

All real confidence between parents and children and between brothers and sisters must depend upon an implied assurance that none others shall share it.

It takes a lifetime of experience to teach us that we are our own best friend; that we are our own worst enemy we never learn.

Love is the wondrous angel of life that rolls away all the stones of sorrow and suffering from the pathway of duty.

You cannot dream yourself into a character; you must hammer and forge yourself one.

Big Money For Mules.

Mr. John Tough, son of Captain W. S. Tough, of the stock yards, has figured up how much money the war in Africa has poured into the coffers of the mule men of this country, to say nothing of the amount paid for horses, and which is being paid all along. The figures are rather startling and make a mercenary man wish that the war would continue for some time to come, if the English will continue to want mules and horses, and if they can be persuaded to buy them here. Since they have been buying them here the English have bought 50,000 mules in this country for shipment to South Africa and other points. For these they have paid an average of \$75. The complete amount then that the English have paid into the coffers of the mule men of this country is \$3,750,000.—Kansas City Journal.

Don't Take Your Business Home.

Draw the line when the door is closed. There is enough of worry and work and detail in the hours given for labor without taking your business to your home and to bed. Every man needs the hours of rest he is supposed to take. The problems will be clearer and brighter and solve themselves more readily by going at them with a mind fresh from rest. Let the key of the store door lock in your worries and problems of business hours. It is enough that we are compelled to spend the twelve or fourteen hours of each day in their solving. It is due us that we take the rest, it is due our families that they have us and not our troubles. They probably have some and enough of their own. We'll be better business men in the keeping of this one particular "Don't" well before us.